

TALK GOOD BUSINESS
When someone talks bad business
Someone stops buying
When someone stops buying
Someone stops selling
When someone stops selling
Someone stops making
When someone stops making
Someone stops earning
When someone stops earning
Everybody stops buying

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
Telephone Central 1246 or 1247
33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Happy Valley.

China Mail

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1875

No. 19,571

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1925.

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LAZARUS

Qualified
Sight Testing
With Modern
Equipment

YOU WOULD NOT THROW AWAY A DOLLAR

But if you are not taking
advantage of the marvellous
values we are offering at
our Sale you are losing the
Opportunity of Saving
Dollars.

SPECIAL LINES IN MEN'S SHIRTS

27 dozen

MEN'S TENNIS SHIRTS

Made in England from pure
white Twill Shirting.
All sizes

\$2.50 each

50 dozen MEN'S STRIPED TUNIC SHIRTS

Smart designs, Fast Colors
well cut and finished. Each
shirt has two well cut
collars. All sizes

SPECIAL PRICE \$3.50

THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

PAY US A VISIT.

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& CO., LTD.**
HONGKONG.

**ROBERTSON'S
ASBESTOS
PROTECTED
METAL ROOFING**

Sole Agents:
DAVE, BOAG & CO., LTD.
Bank of Canton Building.
Samples and particulars on application.

**FOR REAL FINE
MAJONG SETS
MADE OF IVORY AND BONE
SOLD AT
Lowest Possible Prices**

SUNG SAN CHAN
100 William Street
Tel. 1111

HONGKONG'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Official Statement.

CEYLON COLONIAL SECRETARY APPOINTED.

Mr. Cecil Clementi's Career.

SIR EDWARD STUBBS TO GO TO JAMAICA.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 11.

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. Cecil Clementi, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, succeeds Sir Reginald Stubbs as Governor of Hongkong.

Sir Graeme Thomson succeeds Sir Hugh Clifford in the Governorship of Nigeria.

Sir Cecil Rodwell succeeds Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana.

MR. CLEMENTI'S CAREER.

Former Hongkong Official.

The Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., has been



Sir Edward Stubbs.

Colonial Secretary at Ceylon for three years and is known by old residents of Hongkong who remember him when he was Assistant Colonial Secretary and later Colonial Secretary of Hongkong. He left Hongkong in 1912 to take up the post of Colonial Secretary at British Guiana where he remained for nine years before being appointed to his present position in Ceylon.

It is interesting to recall that Hongkong was the centre of Mr. Clementi's earlier activities. In fact he was attached to Hongkong from the time that he came here as a cadet in 1899 until he left as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Clementi has been Officer Administering the Government in Ceylon since the departure of the ex-Governor, Sir William Manning. He is approaching 50 years of age and his vacations during the period in which he has held office under the Civil Service have been spent almost entirely in travel.

Chinese Scholar.

Mr. Clementi is a keen and able Chinese scholar and at any rate whilst in Hongkong was often to be found reading in character some of the old Chinese classics. He had travelled extensively in China and whilst on vacation in 1907 as Assistant Land Officer and Police Magistrate, New Territories, Hongkong, he determined to return from Home by way of Europe and Central Asia. The geographical observations he took during the journey warranted the publication of a book on the journey which had a good circulation among those students interested in the study. He himself was extremely fond of it and it is said of him that on any long journey which might justify its use he never failed to take with him his theodolite and other instruments. He had, of course, plenty of scope for carrying out observation in connection with his hobby when he held the post mentioned in the New Territories.

The wedding of Mr. Clementi was of considerable interest to Hongkong and a fashionable gathering assembled on the 24th at the residence of the Governor. The bridegroom was a well-known figure in the colony and his wedding party was one of the most brilliant in the history of the colony.

M.B.E., daughter of (now)

Admiral C. J. Eyres. They have one son and three daughters.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Clementi have several publications to their name, the former chiefly technical books concerned with his studies or travels and the latter, a journalist of no mean ability, is well-known by her articles in magazines and other publications.

Mr. Clementi's early career at Oxford was one of exceptional brilliance, his bent being apparently towards classics in connection with which he received many honours and mentions. It should also be added that while acting in Hongkong he was seconded for special service under the Government of India and later for famine relief work in Kwangsi.

LOCAL OPINION.

"Brilliant Son of Brilliant Father."

"A brilliant son of a brilliant father" (the late Col. Montague Clementi, Judge-Advocate-General of India), "one of the most brilliant cadets who ever came to China," "he has presence and will carry very considerable weight with the Chinese," are some of the opinions passed to a "China Mail" representative by prominent residents who came into contact with Hongkong's future Governor in his capacity here before. Yet another and a frank one: "I am against sending erstwhile cadets back in very responsible positions to the places where they started, on the principle of 'a prophet is not without honour save in his own country' but I think this is a good appointment."

Both the appointments of the Hon. Mr. Clementi and Sir Edward Stubbs have come as surprises although Mr. Clementi's name had been mentioned as a possible candidate for Hongkong. It was considered in official circles, however, that it was almost definitely decided that Brig-General Sir Gordon Guggisberg was to come to Hongkong from the Gold Coast where he has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

FOUR GOVERNORS.

Careers in Brief.

Hongkong's present Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., has held the post since 1919. Appointed second class clerk, Colonial Office, in 1900, he became first class clerk in 1910. He was sent on a special mission to the Malay Peninsula and Hongkong the same year. He was a member of the West African Lands Committee in 1912. He was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon in 1913. This post, he held until he came to Hongkong in 1919. He administered the Ceylon Government on several occasions.

Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., who is succeeded as Governor of Nigeria by Sir Graeme Thomson, has held that post for nearly six years and before that was Governor of the Gold Coast. His has been a distinguished career, chiefly notable perhaps for his disagreement with the chartered Company responsible for the Government of North Borneo and his resignation on this account from the position to which he was appointed as Governor of Borneo. He has also had considerable experience of the Malay Peninsula and is a well-known figure in the colony.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, K.C.M.G., who succeeds Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana, has been a member of the Colonial Office since 1900 and has held several important positions in the colony.

years Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, administering the Government there for a period. He practised at the Bar, after leaving Oxford and entered the Admiralty in 1900 and held at different times the Directorship of Transports, Shipping, Admiralty and Ministry of Shipping. Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., has been Governor of Fiji, and High Commissioner, Western Pacific, since 1918 and has a distinguished military career, serving in his youth with the Suffolk Yeomanry in the South African War and being later attached to Lord Milner's staff. He has also held the position of Imperial Secretary to South Africa.

SIX YEARS' SPAN.

Sir E. Stubbs' Work Here.

Surveying the development which has taken place since Sir Edward Stubbs took office as Governor here in September, 1919, it is interesting to note that in his first year the improvements to Pokfulam Road continued and the remaining two sections of motor-road round the island, extending from Repulse Bay to Taikwan, were completed. Kowloon has slowly but surely developed and his first year of office also saw the completion of the road to Tai Kok Tsui, the formation by the completion of another sector of a 57 mile circular route on the mainland and vast improvements to the Tai Po Road.

First Strikes.

The appointment of a committee to consider the development of the Colony's economic resources and the question of the protection of life and property during typhoons was one of the first sections of his Excellency in 1920. Later in the year he had

Governors' Salaries.

Hongkong	£6,000
Jamaica	£5,000
Nigeria	£3,200
British Guiana	£5,000
Ceylon	Rs. 105,330

two crises to deal with, strikes of the Chinese engineers and fitters of the Hongkong Tramway Company, amicable settlements being arrived at after a few weeks' dislocation of respective services.

In the belief that the future of the Colony best lay along lines of Government supervision His Excellency announced the Government's contribution of a very large sum to the Endowment Fund of the University and of another sum to meet its obligations. This same year (1920) was also important in that Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice arrived to inspect and report on the development of Hongkong Harbour and that the Colony decided on the site in front of the Hongkong Club as a part of the War Memorial scheme. This was unveiled by His Excellency early the following year.

The Rents Law.

The year 1921, so far as the Colony was concerned, was chiefly notable for His Excellency's Bill giving protection to tenants by standardising the rent. It also saw the birth of the Commission of Enquiry into child labour and a full dress debate in the Legislative Council on the vital question of the transference of military land. Distinguished visitors welcomed here included the Crown Prince of Japan and Viscount Nishidze.

Plans for the Praya East Reclamation scheme were prepared in this year of His Excellency's Administration and an Ordinance was passed legalising the work. The Applied Reclamation Scheme was completed towards the end of the year and a way made with the Government of the Queen Victoria Street ferry pier was practically completed and services were put on the constructed at Queen's Station.

The Rents Law.

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caused general dislocation, a settlement eventually being arrived at on March 5. The visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was made the occasion of great rejoicing. His Excellency received the Royal visitor and addresses were presented in a specially erected pavilion. His Excellency also accompanied the Prince during his inspection of the troops, stonelaying at St. Stephen's College and at the Royal Gymkhana and the special degree ceremony at the University of Hongkong when a degree was conferred on the Prince. His Excellency was responsible for a Commemorative being given in the Prince's honour.

Typhoon Disaster.

The unveiling by His Excellency of the Colony's War Memorial Cenotaph was the most important civic event of 1923 but that which led to the greatest amount of discussion both here and at Home was the passing of the Mui Tsai Abolition Bill and the statements appearing in Home papers which members of the Council described as gross misrepresentations.

The typhoon of August caused heavy damage ashore and afloat, the Loong Sang and L19 being sunk in the Harbour.

The audacious piracy of the Chung Chau ferry launch occasioned considerable comment.

Events of great importance in regard to the development of the Colony were the arrival here of Sir John Oakley to carry out investigations regarding the possible transfer of military lands and the issuing of the report of the Chamber of Commerce on Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice's report regarding Harbour improvement.

£250,000 Gift.

Actual work in connection with these very important developments has not been put in hand during His Excellency's administration although comprehensive plans have been drawn up for the development of the port. The work of reconditioning the military which is a necessary preliminary to their evacuating the premises in the City cannot be undertaken until the conclusion of further negotiations with the War Office. More early success, however, seems likely to attend the efforts which have been made under His Excellency's administration for the provision of more adequate typhoon warnings, the latest information being that a station is likely to be in operation there by next October. Still more important from the Imperial point of view was the gift of £250,000 which His Excellency as Governor made on behalf of the Colony to the work for establishing a naval base at Singapore.

Visitors to the Colony in more recent times who have conversed with His Excellency at Government House were Mr. Merin, the Governor-General of Indo-China, the object of a bomb plot in Canton, the British, American, French and Argentinian aviators attempting world flights and H.R.H. Prince George.

Few here can have had the happy privilege which Sir Edward has, of conversing with the heroes of practically all the pioneer attempts made in this direction. Another, whom he will probably just miss seeing is the Italian aviator who is to arrive here from Australia.

Finally, it may be remarked that it is fitting that one of his last acts has been to declare how the Rents Ordinance, protecting tenants in a modified stage for what the Attorney-General has expressed his personal opinion should be the last time. His Excellency's firm attitude and his self-sacrifice in postponing his well-earned vacation in order that he might devote his energies to bringing the present disturbances to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion are still fresh within the memory of all.

ISLAND COLONY.

Sir E. Stubbs' New Home.

Jamaica, where Sir Edward Stubbs goes next, is the largest and most important of the British West Indian Islands. It covers the Colonies and has a population of 250,000.

curred, and in 1834 slavery was abolished, the consequent lack of labour causing the ruin of many sugar plantations. Negro insurrections later were sternly suppressed by Governor Eyre. In 1907 the island suffered from a severe earthquake. The surface is mountainous.

The best harbour is Port Royal, and the largest towns are Kingston (capital) and Spanish Town. The climate generally is pleasant and healthy. Jamaica produces valuable timber, fruits, vegetables, sugar, coffee, ginger, and other commodities. The island is administered by governor, aided by privy and legislative councils. Education is free, but not obligatory. The inhabitants include whites, negroes, Indians, Chinese, half-breeds.

Our Link With Nigeria.

Nigeria is the British colony and protectorate in West Africa. The coast region is flat and swampy, with a hot and unhealthy climate, malaria being very prevalent. The northern part is fertile, with a healthier climate. The interior is traversed by mountains and has immense valuable forests. The fauna consists mainly of elephants, lions, giraffes, hyenas, monkeys, and many species of antelope. The rivers are infested by crocodiles, hippopotami, and rhinoceros. The principal products are palm oil, kernels, rubber, timber, ivory, cotton, etc.

The region was discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century. British traders gradually acquired a predominating share of the trade. The National African Co., established in 1879, acquired rights over Nigeria, and in 1886 obtained a royal charter. The Niger Co. surrendered political administrative rights in 1900, and the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were formed. Sir Frederick Lugard, a former Hongkong Governor, was appointed high commissioner of both Northern and Southern Nigeria with a view to their federation in 1912, and in 1914 the two were united as the "Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria" under a governor. All children born after April 1, 1900, were declared free, and in 1917 the Slavery Ordinance abolished the legal status of slavery. Native rulers have suppressed slave-markets, and slave dealing is now practically non-existent.

Mohammedanism is widely spread, especially in the North, but cannibalism still prevails in some parts.

British Guiana.

British Guiana is the largest of three colonies, is bounded on the west by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil, and the east by Dutch Guiana. The chief towns are Georgetown, the capital, on the mouth of the Demerara River, and New Amsterdam, on the Berbice River. Railways connect Georgetown with New Amsterdam, Demerara with Essequibo, and a line runs from Demerara a few miles along the west coast. Among the principal exports are sugar, rum, rice, molasses, coffee, balata, timber, shingles, and gold. New gold fields were discovered on the southern frontier in 1914, also promising diamond fields, iron ore and manganese. The administration is under governor, assisted by an elected legislative council. The population is 250,000.

LITTLE TO SAY.

FOREIGN MINISTERS RETICENT.

"I AM QUITE SATISFIED."

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 11.

A brief formal communiqué issued at the conclusion of today's conference between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Brand states that the conference has been most satisfactory.

Mr. Brand's interview with the press was very satisfactory and he expressed his confidence in the future of the League of Nations.

"MACNOVA" RAINCOATS



CUT FOR COMFORT
LIGHT IN WEIGHT
REALLY WATERPROOF

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists
Alexandra Building
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and Bookstore

open as usual

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12 D'Aguilar Street,

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WIN-SOR BROS.

Latest and up-to-date Jewellery
management, repair and wedding
rings a specialty.
10, 12 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Tel. 1, 2, 3, 4.

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HENRY RICHARD TALK CO.

We have a large stock of
books, records, gramophones,
and all the latest in
entertainment. Write for
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Talk Co., 10, 12 Nathan Road,
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Supplies and Services at Walker's

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10, 12 Nathan Road,
Kowloon. Tel. 1, 2, 3, 4.

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS**Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to sell by Public Auction

on
FRIDAY, 14th August, 1925,
at 11 a.m.

at Godown No. 50 Lower, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon

(for account of the concerned)
Twenty-one Packages Aeroplanes, Aeroplane Parts and Machinery now stored in Godowns Nos. 50 and 51 Lower, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

Terms:—As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1925.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1925,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell St.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Including:—
Valuable Asiatics, Hongkong, China, "China" Broken Crown, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Thursday, the 13th August, 1925.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on
SATURDAY, the 15th Aug., 1925,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell St.
A Fine Assortment of

BELGIAN CUT GLASS,
And a Quantity of
SILVER AND OLD BRONZE WARE.

Comprising:—
Cut Glass Spirit Bottles, Bowls, Scent Bottles, Trays, Powder Boxes, Vases, Candle Sticks, Liqueur Sets, Celery Vases, Half Crystal Table Set (114 Pieces), etc., etc.

Silver Trays, Toilet Sets, Scent Bottles, Tea Pots, Photo Frames, Cake Basket, Liqueur Set, Vases, Dishes, etc., etc.

Bronze Figures, Bowls, Vases, etc., etc.

also
Wardrobe and Cabin Trunks, and
One Telescope.

On View from Friday, the 14th August, 1925.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1925.

FOR SALE.

STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL
for
June and July 1925
with

Full Gibbons' Catalogue Supplements and Alterations to Catalogue Prices at 15 cents per Copy

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Philatelic Goods, Garden Seeds, Post Cards, Toys, etc.
No. 10, Wyndham Street.
P.O. Box 620 Hongkong.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to announce to their customers that they are now able to handle repairs to boots and shoes.



CHERRY & CO.,
8, AGUIAR STREET,
Opposite Kowloon & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491.
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.

MRS. MOTONO,
Dressmaker,
11, AGUIAR STREET,
Opposite Kowloon & Co.
Telephone Central No. 491.
Hongkong, July 17, 1925.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to order. **ROYAL & CO.**
No. 1, D'Aguiar Street

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN STEPHENS late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Solicitor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897, (No. 2 of 1897), made an order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 31st day of August, 1925.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.

DEACONS,
Proctors for the Official Trustee,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of fifty cents per share has been declared and will be payable ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the offices of the Company.

The REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST to WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 29, 1925.

NOTICE.**JULY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.**

The English Section of the July edition of the Telephone Directory is now available at the following addresses, between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days:—

15/17, Queen's Road Central.
Peak Store (By courtesy of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.).
1, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

Subscribers are requested to deliver up their old directories when applying for new copies.

The Chinese Section is now also available.

HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1925.

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD.
8A, Duddell Street

FURNITURE AUCTIONS

every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
at 2.30 p.m.

L. E. S. HODGE,
Auctioneer.

TUNG SANG**TAILOR**

11A Peel Street

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OPENING HOURS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.**DEPOT & KOWLOON.****Butchery Department:**

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2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

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SUNDAYS.

OIL FUEL v. COAL.**COAL BUNKERING HOLDING ITS OWN.**

In view of the apparent increase in the number of ships which use oil fuel for bunkering and the decreasing number of ships using coal, it is somewhat astonishing that the importation of coal to Colombo, mainly for ships' bunkers, is on the increase, says the "Times of Ceylon." The Customs returns show that 79,746 tons of coal were imported last month, while 40,236 tons were used for bunkers. During the six months ended June 30, 394,991 tons of coal were imported, while 319,262 tons were exported for bunkers. For the corresponding six months, in 1924 the quantity imported to Ceylon was 344,324 tons, of which 270,476 tons went for bunkering purposes, while the first six months of 1923 show an import of 328,991 tons and an export for bunkers of 214,288 tons. The figures prove conclusively that the coal-bunkering trade in Colombo is making steady progress.

On examining the returns it is seen that Natal is the chief source of supply for coal for Colombo, roughly half the Ceylon imports of coal coming from the South African port. Other British possessions in Africa supply about a quarter of the Ceylon requirements, while British India comes third in supplying just under a quarter of the total. The Indian coal is largely used by Government, chiefly for the C.G.R.

Oil Fuel For Bunkers.
The imports of oil fuel, shown officially as crude mineral petroleum, amounted last month, to 4,119,314 gallons, roughly equivalent to 17,713 tons, while 11,049 tons were exported for bunkers. In the first six months of the year approximately, 91,137 tons were imported, and 65,872 tons were used for bunkering during these six months represents a decrease of 5,820 tons as compared with the first six months, of 1924, and an increase of 3,833 tons as compared with corresponding period of 1923.

A comparison of the figures for coal-bunkers and oil fuel bunkers is interesting when considered in conjunction with the fact that the number of vessels calling at the port of Colombo which burn oil only is steadily on the increase, while the number of vessels burning oil or coal is steadily decreasing. The indication is that the use of coal for bunkers is likely to prevail much longer than was expected, in spite of the keen competition from oil fuel.

Natal Coal for the East.
The Natal coal exported from Durban during the month of May amounted to 138,216 tons, and bunkers represented 132,962 tons, a total of 271,168 tons. This constitutes a record for coal handled at Port Natal for any one month. The previous best was for the same month last year, when the figures were 266,730 tons.

Ceylon and India have been Natal's best customers, taking in all 62,234 tons. Of this 33,387 tons went to Colombo, 14,555 tons to Karachi, and 14,355 tons to Bombay. The Red Sea ports took 55,725 tons, Port Sudan leading with 23,505 tons, followed by Perim with 16,745 tons, and Aden with 10,475 tons. The Dutch Indies took 15,243 tons divided approximately equally between Batavia and Samarang. The remainder represented small parcels divided between the East African coast ports, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Colombo seems to be Natal's most consistent customer, for this year it has averaged 55,000 tons per month. Singapore, on the other hand, is very variable. In February, 27,300 tons of Natal coal went there; in March, 5,500 tons; in April, 19,800 tons; and none in May.

The excellent bunkering results have been due chiefly to European wheat-ships bound from Australia. For the five months of the present year the total exports of Natal coal have amounted to 630,723 tons, compared with 622,070 tons for the corresponding period of last year; and bunkers 612,589 tons, as against 495,000 tons in 1924.

(Wife returned from overnight visit)—Did you get yourself a good dinner last evening, dear?
Hubby—Yes, there was a bit of steak in the ice-box, and I cooked it with a few onions I found in the cellar.
Wife—Omelette? I feel, and I eat my bulbs!

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CRIME RELICS.**MEDICO-LEGAL INSTITUTE FOR LONDON.**

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who is a criminal pathologist probably without equal in Europe, discussed with a "Daily Mail" reporter recently the fascinating subject of criminal investigation. Sir Bernard, with a number of other distinguished men in the medico-legal world, is helping to prepare suggestions for the establishment in London of a Medico-Legal Institute for the purpose of reference research, and study. He said:

The need of a centre for the experiments and researches of pathologists, toxicologists, and bacteriologists is great. The bacteriologist would be able to use it to investigate mysterious deaths that may be traced to bacteria, and the toxicologist to investigate cases of poisoning.

It would, of course, be the business of the institute to keep in touch with the different coroners' courts in London and from the post-mortems in connection with them could be obtained a vast number of specimens that would be of immense value to medico-legal crime investigators.

This suggests the establishment of a museum where specimens would illustrate the effects of injury, the effects of poisons and other abnormal conditions, as well as illustrating the effects of disease which may closely simulate injuries or poisons.

His Own Museum.

There is no such museum for the young student or the investigator. I have made a small one of my own as a result of my experiences in the world of criminal investigation. I have two or three hundred specimens, but an adequate collection ought to have thousands.

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Hongkong, Wednesday, August 12, 1925.

SPEAKING UNADVISEDLY.

Two sections of the community, at least, should keep a watch upon their utterances: those belonging to the pulpit, and those to the press; the one in its task of moulding the Christian character; the other in directing public opinion. Very often the disciples fall short of their self-imposed tasks, and the harm they do is unquestionable. There is evidence of that on all sides, and none more so than in regard to those who are pastors and teachers of a Christian morality. Some of these are not slow to say that much ill-advised utterances have fallen from their brethren in the mission field, and much been done that is ill-advised. There has been no contradiction and the accusation, or statements, stands true. Our trouble is Hongkong, in relation to Canton, has been added with the address as a weak but confine our attention to the utterances of Dr. Graybill and his colleagues. Dr. Graybill has recently enjoyed safe harbourage, and hospitality in Hongkong—Dr. H. B. Graybill. This gentleman, when here, declined to discuss the manifesto to which we have referred. They—he and his colleagues—expected to be attacked and they did not mind. Since then Dr. Graybill has proceeded to Manila and has thought fit to give his views on the situation—not merely in China generally—but in South China particularly. They were given on Sunday evening, the 2nd inst., in the Union Church, and doubtless interested those who were present. Dr. Graybill spoke with the authority of a number of years residence in China. The "Manila Bulletin," which gives seven of its valuable columns to the printing of the address, describes him in part of a cross-heading as an "Old China Hand," and in another one declares that he "says foreigners are to blame for present situation." We need not concern ourselves with the address as a whole, but confine our attention to the utterances of Dr. Graybill and his colleagues. Dr. Graybill has recently enjoyed safe harbourage, and hospitality in Hongkong—Dr. H. B. Graybill. This gentleman, when here, declined to discuss the manifesto to which we have referred. They—he and his colleagues—expected to be attacked and they did not mind. Since then Dr. Graybill has proceeded to Manila and has thought fit to give his views on the situation—not merely in China generally—but in South China particularly. They were given on Sunday evening, the 2nd inst., in the Union Church, and doubtless interested those who were present. Dr. Graybill spoke with the authority of a number of years residence in China. The "Manila Bulletin," which gives seven of its valuable columns to the printing of the address, describes him in part of a cross-heading as an "Old China Hand," and in another one declares that he "says foreigners are to blame for present situation." We need not concern ourselves with the address as a whole, but confine our attention to the utterances of Dr. Graybill and his colleagues.

better been expressed on a political platform, or in a place where the hearer has a right to contend with the speaker—a something at which the Donnes and Spurgeons of the present theological era—if any there be—must writhe. We have an early admission from the Doctor. "Anti-foreign sentiment is not difficult to arouse, . . . and usually focuses itself upon Hongkong as the most prominent evidence of the presence and power of the foreigner in that region." Following on that we are told: "The southern Chinese are easily persuaded that . . . Britain, having taken Hongkong, then Kowloon, then the New Territory, and made every effort to extend her railway beyond Canton—that France and Britain have every intention of extending their power over South China and even of acquiring more of Chinese territory." Again—"Canton is determined that Hongkong shall not dominate the situation in South China. Hongkong seems equally determined that it will, and it goes a long way toward balking many of Canton's ambitions" (italics ours). The preacher—or speaker—goes on to allege that talk of a discreditable nature goes on in Hongkong against whatever party is in power in Canton. Hongkong's failure to win the confidence and goodwill of South China, is ascribed in part to our alleged "inability to see things from the point of view of China as a republic." Hongkong has had "too much control of navigation, of censorship of mails and cables, control of news and almost of Canton's connections with the rest of China and of the world." Such things, it is said, counteract the good effect of the justice Chinese receive in Hongkong courts, "of the fair and even generous treatment of organizations like the Confucian Society . . ." These things, are forgotten, we are told, "when there is too much condemnation of the Government of Canton or too much repression of news or rough treatment of coolies . . ." "Boy Scouts, rather than swear allegiance to King George, give up their organization." "The strike has been very effective." "Bolshevik influence is unquestionably great even among educated people and right in Hongkong." "A cable from Hongkong says that they have begun to flog the strike leaders and that it is having a salutary effect." We could add to these quotations. We refrain even from commenting on them, merely pointing to their controversial aspect, to say nothing of the obvious falsity of some of them. We are merely charitable and say that here is yet another—"Old China Hand"—who has "spoken unadvisedly with his lips."

TIENTSIN TROUBLE.

CHINESE POLICE OPEN FIRE.

STRIKERS WOUNDED.

(Reuter's Service.)

Tientsin, August 12.
The Chinese police and military yesterday were compelled to fire on striking mill workers, wounding eight, mostly in the legs.

HANKOW'S SAFETY.

(Reuter's Service.)

Hankow, August 11.
A conference between the Chinese and British authorities has reached agreement regarding the system of defence of the concession and co-operation with the Chinese police.

STOLEN FIREWOOD.

TELEPHONE OF CASES IN KOWLOON.

A large number of illegal firewood cases were seized during the night of the 10th inst.

SHAMEEN AFFAIR.

DANISH CONSUL'S REPORT.

FIRST SHOTS FIRED BY CHINESE.

"Not A Shadow Of Doubt."

Further evidence that the firing in the Shameen incident began from the Chinese side is contained in the report of the Royal Danish Consul at Canton on the matter. The Consul writes:—

By the present I have the honour to report on what took place here on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 23rd inst. when the Chinese held a procession demonstrating against the foreigners for the abolition of the existing treaties and extraterritorial rights.

To start with it is as well to mention the events leading up to the unfortunate affair on Tuesday, the 23rd.

On the 6th June a battle started between the Canton Government troops and the Yunnanese, who had occupied Canton city in an endeavour to overthrow the existing red Government headed by Civil Governor Hu Han-min. The Yunnanese were defeated and driven out on the 12th June, and the Canton Government proclaimed that peace and order would now be restored for the benefit of the people. However, towards the end of the following week it was clear that student agitators were busy fomenting a strike against the foreigners under the pretext of sympathizing with those killed in the Shanghai affair of 30th May, and on Saturday, the 20th the usual British river steamer from Hongkong failed to put in an appearance, the crew having gone out on strike in Hongkong. At the same time rumours got about that all Chinese servants employed by foreigners on Shameen would cease work the following day, and on Sunday morning, the 21st at 9 a.m. all servants left their employ. On Monday all crews employed on foreign owned motor-boats and launches walked out, so that by this time the Island was entirely deserted of Chinese and the foreigners practically cut off from communication with the outside world. On Monday it was further known that the Chinese students and others intended holding a procession the following day as a demonstration against the foreigners, and it leaked out that at a meeting held at the Kwangtung University the agitators were determined to enter Shameen and/or would create an incident for propaganda purposes. H.B.M. Consul-General on hearing this immediately warned the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that any attempt made on Shameen would be met by armed forces.

Forewarned Forearmed.
Preparations to meet any emergency were already made during the previous weeks' fighting by the Municipal Council of the British Concession of Shameen by calling up Volunteers for Special Police duty, and the actual defence of the Island was in the hands of British and French naval forces, who had erected sand-bagged machine-gun posts at various points along the creek facing the city.

During the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd it was noticed from Shameen that motor-cars passing along Shakes Street—the street on the Canton side of the creek separating the island from the city—were distributing circulars and leaflets, which later on proved to be inflammatory pamphlets calling upon all and sundry to rise against the foreigners and drive them out of Shameen.

The procession commenced shortly after 2 o'clock and I personally watched the demonstration from the verandah of the "Victoria Hotel," facing Shakes Street. The procession was headed by mounted and dismounted police, and then came on in sections consisting of various units comprising students, of different schools, labourers, boy scouts, and a sprinkling of girl students, all waving flags and banners and shouting towards Shameen. One of the last units was headed by a brass-band of small boys, this being said to be the Canton Christian College students.

First Shots.
Up to this time the procession was perfectly orderly and just resembled any ordinary similar political demonstration in Europe. In fact so much so that I remarked to a bystander on the orderly behaviour of the crowd. But at this point the aspect changed. After the Christian College students had passed the procession

labourers gestulated more threatening towards Shameen and yelled fiercer than their predecessors, and the next I saw was that a fully armed military force with arms at the slope and led by mounted officers followed in their rear. When these had reached up to the corner of the lane leading into the city from Messrs Li and Fung's I suddenly saw the Chinese crowd of spectators stampede in wild panic, as if being warned of danger, and simultaneously the soldiers got their arms from the slope, cocked rifles and the first shots rang out. Bullets were flying all over where I was standing, and I leaped for safety in through the hotel window where I had to take cover behind pillars against the rain of bullets aimed at the hotel. The fire was immediately returned by the British and French naval machine-gun units posted along Shameen followed by the Shameen Police force in the Police Station and Hotel, and was aimed entirely at the attacking military forces across the creek, which were said to be the Whampoa cadets under their Russian leaders. The Procession proper had, when firing started, reached the English bridge, and was therefore out of the danger zone. The actual firing took place between the French and the English bridge and was kept up by the Shameen defenders for about 10 minutes, while the troops on Shameen kept up intermittent sniping from the house tops for about an hour and a half after Shameen had ceased firing. The French gunboat stationed off the French concession participated with about 8 shots from their heavy artillery, but these I was later told were blank rounds. The casualties on the Shameen side numbered one French civilian killed outright and two British civilians wounded. As to the casualties on the other side the figures are very conflicting, but must have been heavy.

Photograph Propaganda.
Later in the afternoon when firing had ceased I observed from the Shameen Police Station how the Chinese collected a large number of dead bodies stripped of their clothes in a small side street just opposite and brought a photographer along to photograph the scene. It is, of course, superfluous to enlarge on the purpose for this action.

In view of the fact that the Canton Government immediately after the incident saw fit to notify the Consul Body, and in particular the British and French Consular Representatives, that the firing had started from Shameen and that therefore the foreign authorities were responsible for the affair, I have availed myself of this opportunity to bring before His Danish Majesty's Government the actual facts as seen by myself. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that the affair was pre-arranged; and the fact that fully armed troops in great numbers took part in an otherwise peaceful demonstration precludes any doubt as to the intentions of the organisers, for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible the more so as they were previously warned against the consequences of such an action.

ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE AT CANTON, 25th June, 1925.
(Sd.) WALLACE J. HANSEN, Consul.

A SILLY LIE.
(Reuter's Service.)

According to the "Herald," M. Karakhan (Soviet Ambassador), today circulated to the heads of the foreign missions in Peking a letter from the Canton Administration embodying the findings of the Investigation Commission regarding the Shameen firing on June 23.

This letter states that the Commission, which was composed of eighteen persons, including judicial and police officers, representatives of the labourers, farmers, merchants, and educators, after examining numerous witnesses, found, inter alia, that the firing was first started from Shameen, and that machine guns were freely used by the Shameen forces, the bullets being the dum-dum and soft-nosed kind.

The Nationalist Government demands that justice be done and reparation given for this "infamous massacre" and respectfully requests M. Karakhan a good office disinterested.

The Canton Government has done itself no good in its effort to trick the world into swallowing its grossly untrue version of the Shameen outrage. The version it put out has, of course, been exposed from the first by the previous Commission of 15 persons, will be exposed later, and only the 17 members of the present Commission, who are known to be pro-Chinese, can be expected to believe the Canton version.

WHERE THEY ARE.

CANTON'S LATEST TROOP MOVEMENTS.

COMMUNISTS OPPOSED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, August 9.

That relations are strained between General Li Fook-lam, who holds Honam, and the Soviet leaders in Canton, is evident from the continuous military movements during the last few days.

Whether the trouble is due to political differences or to questions of revenue or power, is only known to those concerned. It is plainly evident that the Reds' crack regiment, the Whampoa (cadets, is remaining near the capital while there is work for it out in "the provinces." For instance, Yuen Hu-kau ("Coffin Sampan") Yuen, the former bandit who is now a military officer, has not been subdued, and he is still stirring up trouble in the uplands beyond the East River.

On the other hand vigilance is maintained at a high pitch at Honam which is just across the river from Canton. Very few, if any, of General Li's men are now in the actual suburb of Canton, all the regiments having been withdrawn to outlying villages. It is difficult to say actually how many bayonets there are in General Li's command which embraces a number of allied bodies, some semi-guerrilla. Small communities clustered here and there in the Pun U district have been called upon to provide accommodation for General Li's detachments. At some places it has been the boast of the elders that since the inception of the ancestral halls in the Sung Dynasty (about seven centuries back) these buildings have never been used as billets. Such is not the case to-day as General Li's men are spread out over a large area—to avoid the risk of being disarmed by stronger forces.

It is also a fact that General Li would not have taken his present attitude had he not been inspired by higher authorities. General Hsu Shung-chi, his co-commander-in-chief, has openly declared that he is opposed to "nationalisation of property," the main plank in the platform of the Communist party. It is in such districts as Pun U, Nam Hoi and Shun Tak that the population, comprising mostly small farmers or agriculturists, that opposition will be made to the four-four-two plan of sharing out private property—a plan fully reported and explained in the "China Mail" several weeks ago.

At present it seems as if the rulers in Canton are making a test case of their orders to garrison commanders, to prohibit licensed gambling and opium traffic, the two most productive sources of revenue. General Li, it is stated, has refused to comply and hence the strained relations. Another of General Hsu's army commanders, General Leung Hung-kai of Kongmoon, is also reported to have incurred the displeasure of the Soviet politicians by not putting a stop to opium and gambling in his territory.

Elsewhere in the province there has been little of moment. Tuchun Tang Chi-yao, the avowed enemy of the present Canton régime, is as far off from his objective—the conquest of Kwangtung province—as ever. Chan Kwing-ming's satellites are reorganising their position in the east of the province, where they now have a foothold, thanks to the sufferance of General Hsu. What was at first thought to be a significant factor—the despatch of a delegate by Commander Tang Pun-yan, holder of Hainan Island and adjacent territory—has now turned out to be of no importance. Rumour at first said that General Tang had sent word to Chan Kwing-ming at Shanghai asking him to obtain naval assistance from the North, or from Fukien, so that a combined pro-Chan movement could be launched. Apparently the delegate never got far and Chan is still in retirement.

As a result of the successful trip to Foochow of the Douglas boat Hai Ning (which returned with a cargo of tea a few days ago), the Hai Ning of the same line will sail some time to-day on the same run. As in the case of the Hai Ning, Swallow and Amoy will not be called at.

"Bus Driver—'Did you manage to lose that bad two-bob piece you got the other day?'"

Conductor—"You bet, but I lost fourpence on it."

"How?"

"Well, you see, I gave it to a bloke along with fourpennyworth of coppers as change for another two-bob piece."

"And he never noticed it?"

"Havin' time, he was too busy getting into his pocket before I could see that he had given him change for a five-pound note."

HOME CRICKET.

HOBBS FAILS TO MAKE CENTURY.

LATEST RESULTS.

Surrey have gone back to the Oval, got the better of Middlesex in two days' play out of three, but J. B. Hobbs still needs another century—to be every schoolboy knows—the world's record of centuries in first-class cricket (in the name of Dr. W. G. Grace) and the record of 13 three-figure scores in a season (held by several, including C. B. Fry and Patsy Hendren).

Still there is no need for alarm. Including festival matches, North v. South, M.C.C. Australian XI v. Mr. Thornton's XI, Champions v. the Rest and others in which Hobbs is almost certain to get a place, he has about ten matches this season to make that one century to tie the records and two centuries to establish new records.

As for the latest results it will be seen that Yorkshire won outright and increase their lead at the head of the table. Two matches—Essex v. Glamorgan and Lancashire v. Nottingham—are not included below but will be given to-morrow as the cable has been mixed up. It seems that Lancashire led on the first innings and Essex appear to have got the better of Glamorgan.

Sutcliffe's big score suggests his return to form especially when it is seen that few other batsmen have come off.

Results and the table follow:—

RAIN AFFECTS PLAY.

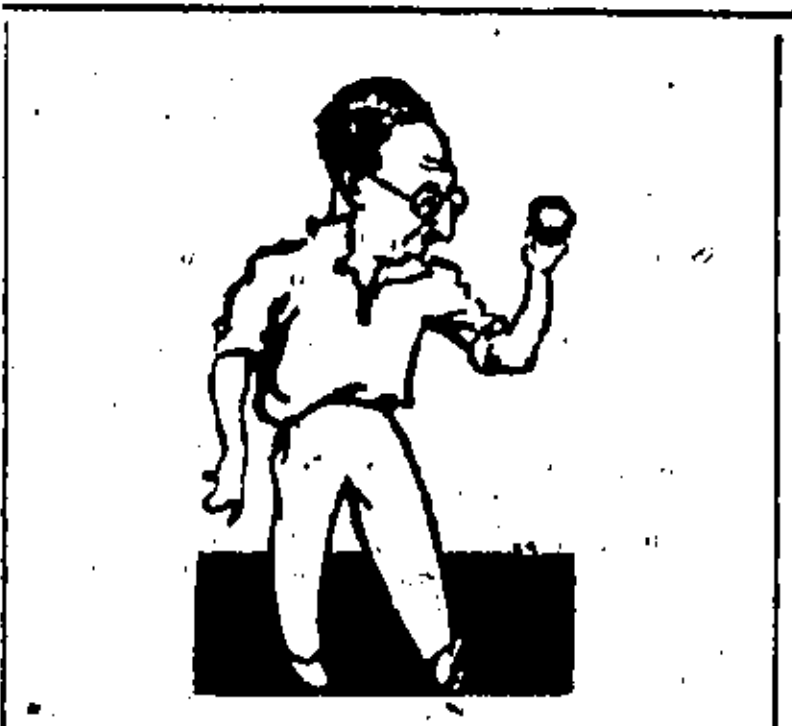
(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 11.
At the Oval Surrey led Middlesex on the first innings. There was no play to-day on account of rain. Scores:—
Surrey (1st) 203 runs. Hobbs made 49, Shepherd 57; G. O.



J. W. Hearne.

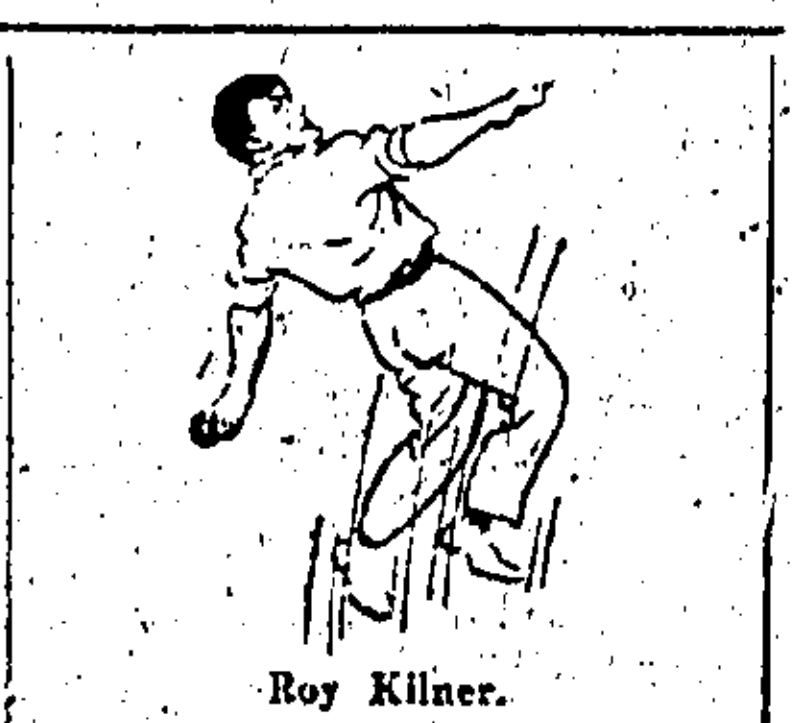
Allen took 5 wickets for 40 runs. Middlesex (1st) 183 runs. Hearne [J. W.] made 53; P. G. H. Fender took 4 wickets for 54 runs.



P. G. H. Fender.

Surrey (2nd) 11 runs for no wicket.

YORKSHIRE'S BIG TOTAL.
At Dewsbury Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 56 runs. Scores:—
Yorkshire (1st) 507 runs for 8 wickets declared. Sutcliffe made



Roy Kilner.

206. Kilner [R.] 124.
Warwick (1st) 323 runs. Smith made 52, Parsons 55, Santall 119 not out.

Played	Wons	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per-
Yorkshire	24	18	0	120	85.00
Surrey	20	13	2	102	78.00
Lancashire	24	15	3	120	77.50
Middlesex	17	10	2	85	67.05
Kent	21	12	7	105	60.00
Nottingham	18	9	3	90	58.83
Essex	23	9	5	115	53.91
Northamptonshire	20	9	8	100	48.00
Gloucestershire	23	9	9	115	48.00
Hampshire	21	11	6	105	48.00
Warwickshire	21	11	6	105	48.00
Sussex	21	11	6	105	48.00
Leicestershire	21	11	6	105	48.00
Derbyshire	21	11	6	105	48.00
Somersetshire	21	11	6	105	48.00
Worcestershire	21	11	6	105	48.00
Gloucestershire	21	11	6	105	48.00

DUE AT OXFORD.

PRINCE CHICHIBU IN ENGLAND.

TO MARRY CHINESE LADY?

Little has been heard in Hongkong of Prince Chichibu's activities after his arrival in England. The second son of the present Emperor of Japan and the first of any Mikado's sons to be educated abroad, Prince Chichibu arrived in Hongkong on board a Japanese warship and transhipped for Europe by one of the N.Y.K. steamers.

Since then a Reuter telegram has reported his arrival and his being received in England.

In the last Home mail, a London writer says of the Prince:—
He is to go up to Oxford at the end of the Long Vacation. He will be in England for about two years, after which he goes back to marry the niece of the present Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.A.

The same writer of London social notes also says:—
It is something of an innovation for a daughter of the Emperor of Japan to give a party in England, but Princess Asuka and her husband had a dinner and dance on June 20, at which a great many of the Diplomatic Circle were present. The Princess is expecting her brother, Prince Chichibu who is to visit her in a few days.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, August 11.
A message from Weizan states that two French detachments undertaking combined operations for repossessing the post at Zitouna effected a junction with the Spaniards at the river Loukkos.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the week ended on August 8, shows 1 fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric fever, 1 Russian case of paratyphoid fever, 1 fatal Chinese case of rubella, and 1 death from influenza, the latter a non-notifiable complaint. There was a clear return for the 24 hours ended on August 10.

Warwick (followed-on, 2nd innings) 128 runs. Maculay took 4 wickets for 49 runs.

[Yorkshire also exacted full points in the first match away.]

KENT'S AMATEURS.

At Hastings Sussex lost to Kent by nine wickets. Scores:—

Sussex (1st) 234 runs. Bowley made 57.

Kent (1st) 290 runs for 9 wickets declared. Woolley [F. E.] made 51, C. H. Knott 73.

Sussex (2nd) 97 runs. C. S. Marriott took 5 wickets for 31 runs and Freeman [A. P.] 4 for 49.

Kent (2nd) 42 runs for 1 wicket.

[This is also a return match. Kent having won the first at home.]

NORTHANTS BEAT WORCESTER.

Northamptonshire beat Worcester by an innings and 114 runs. Scores:—

Worcester (1st) 177 runs. P. A. Wright took 5 wickets for 47 runs.

Northants (1st) 389 runs. W. W. Timms made 53, Woolley, [C. N.] 64, V. W. C. Jupp 70, H. F. Bagnall 71; Root took 5 wickets for 123 runs.

Worcester (2nd) 98 runs. V. W. C. Jupp took 5 wickets for 25 runs.

[Northants have taken full points in both matches this season.]

GLoucester V. HANTS.

At Cheltenham Gloucestershire lost first innings points to Hampshire. When rain caused stumps to be drawn, the scores were:—

Hants (1st) 244 runs. C. P. Bruton made 66; Mills took 4 wickets for 18 runs.

Gloucester (1st) 181 runs.

Hants (2nd) 244 runs for 6 wickets declared. Mead made 94, Bowell 50; Parker took 5 wickets for 69 runs.

[The same thing happened in the opening match between these two counties, Hampshire leading on the first innings in a drawn game.]

SIR R. HO TUNG.

"THE COOLEST MAN IN LONDON."

Sir Robert Ho Tung, who has left London for Vienna on a recuperative trip, has not only been a prominent figure at Wembley this year, but a much-sought-after guest at many of the social functions of a very busy London season, observes the "China Express and Telegraph." Unlike the students and the younger fry who have come to this coun-



Sir Robert Ho Tung.

try from China, he has wisely avoided the temptation to adopt European clothing, and on one of our very hot days recently, attired as he was in Chinese garb, he had the distinction of being described as "the coolest man in London." It is common to read of him as "a stately figure in his Chinese costume, who seems to be always the centre of interest," or similar phraseology, but the writer who said that near Mrs. Lloyd George sat "some Far Eastern dignitary in strangely Tibetan-looking garb and with a small circular cap on the top of his head, seemingly half brette, half Heidelberg student's cap," needs educating. It has been said that no one in England probably can give a more informed opinion on Chinese affairs, but Sir Robert has been particularly silent on the all-absorbing topic of the hour, and indeed to see him move about one might gather that there was no such thing as a crisis in the Far East. Yet, it must not be thought that Sir Robert has no interest. For the last three years he has been striving to unify the North and South, even to the length of personally visiting the various military rivals who have dominated the country in that time in an effort to bring them together for the well-being of the country. Not so very long ago he also offered a prize of \$1,000 for an essay on "A practical Peace Plan for China." We have had a good deal of perversion lately from "out-of-work politicians." Sir Robert possibly has good reasons for keeping quiet on the China crisis, but no one can say that he has not done his bit to make China a happier country than it is.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1925.

On London.

Bank, Wire, — 2/4

On demand — 3/4 1/8

20 days sight — 3/4 1/8

4 months sight — 3/4 1/8

Credit 4 months sight — 3/4 1/8

Documentary, 4 months sight — 3/4 1/8

On Paris — 1205

On demand — 1205

On New York — 60 1/2

On demand — 60 1/2

On Bombay — 154 1/2

On demand — 154 1/2

On Calcutta — 154 1/2

On demand — 154 1/2

On Shanghai — 112 1/2

On demand — 112 1/2

On Hongkong (wire transfer)

On demand — 100

On London (wire transfer)

On demand — 100

COLONY'S HEALTH.

NEW HY-LAWS TO BE INTRODUCED.

On the grounds that preserved food and aerated waters are being produced which in outward appearance resemble the products of the best European and American firms but which are not trustworthy, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. W. Pearse, moved the following resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board:—

"That the Board do make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufacturing and food-preserving establishments."

For over 20 years the Board had been empowered to make such by-laws said Dr. Pearse, but they had never up to the present made use of the power.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 88, Orient Building (Top Floor), Coronation Road, Kowloon, suitable for European family. Apply to:—M. C. Chow, c/o Clark & Lu, 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICE.

WE have investors interested in sound shares at favourable rates. Offers invited by phone C.4630 or in writing to Small Investors, 10, Des Voeux Road.

LOST.

LOST—White wire-haired terrier puppy, last seen near entrance Kennedy Road, Tuesday evening. Reward. Walker, Hongkong Bank.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SCILIA."

Capt. R. HARRISON, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about TUESDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1925.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE.

From PORTLAND, U.S.A., via JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"WEST KADER."

Voyage No. 16/65 Out.

having arrived from above ports, on August 12th, 1925, Consignees are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All Cargo not taken delivery of from steamer by 7 a.m. on Aug. 13th, 1925, will be landed into and stored in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., at Consignees' risk and expense, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashe, (Marine Surveyors) at the Godowns on August 18th, 1925, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or Godowns.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before August 28th, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY.

Manning Operators.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Hongkong, August 12th, 1925.

NOTICE.

Subscribers of the China Mail not receiving their papers, please apply to the printer, Messrs. G. W. & Co., for particulars.

Printed and Published by G. W. & Co., at the "China Mail" Press, No. 10, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Subscription price, 10s. per annum in advance.

Single copies, 6d. each.

Advertisements, 10s. per line per week.

For particulars, apply to the printer, Messrs. G. W. & Co., at the "China Mail" Press, No. 10, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

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REVIVE YOUR DROOPING SPIRITS.

IN connection with our special WHITE HORSE bonus scheme. May we remind you, the bottle bearing the number 798,000.

when returned, will be replaced with SIX FULL BOTTLES WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY, ENTIRELY FREE of cost.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY

PER BOT. 3.75 DUTY PAID PER CASE 44.00

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

BOOTH'S DRY GIN

IN THE SQUARE BOTTLE.

Once Tried — Always Asked for.
CALDERBROOK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, Queen's Road Central. Telephone 75 Central.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

LONDON THEATRE SUCCESSES

"ROSE MARIE"

- 3638 PRETTY THINGS ... EDITH DAY
3639 DOOR OF MY DREAMS ... DUNSMUR AND CHORUS
3640 HARD BOILED HERMAN ... BILLY MERSON
WHY SHOULDN'T WE? ... CLARICE HARDWICK AND MERSON

"KATJA THE DANCER"

- 3625 JUST FOR A NIGHT ... LILLIAN DAVIES AND GREGORY STROUD
THROUGH LIFE WE DANCE TOGETHER ... LILLIAN DAVIES
3626 WHEN WE ARE MARRIED ... IVY TRESMAN AND GENE GERRARD
I'VE PLANNED A RENDEZVOUS ... GREGORY STROUD
3627 IF YOU CARED ... IVY TRESMAN AND STROUD
THESE EYES SO TENDER ... LILLIAN DAVIES AND STROUD

AT

ANDERSON'S

NEW SUMMER SILKS

NOW IN STOCK

THE SIND SILK STORE

China Building, Queen's Road Central.

LIQUEUR VIEILLE CURE



Le Client qui me la demande est toujours un Gâté!

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LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI

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M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st August

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S.S. "UMINGA" ... Sails 1st September
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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

AMERICA MARU ... Monday, 7th September
CANADA MARU ... Wednesday, 9th September
AMERICA MARU ... Monday, 24th August
AMERICA MARU ... Saturday, 16th August
AMERICA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th August
AMERICA MARU ... Monday, 24th August
AMERICA MARU ... Friday, 21st Aug., at 10 a.m.
AMERICA MARU ... Thursday, 20th August
AMERICA MARU ... Saturday, 16th Aug., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU ... Sunday, 16th Aug., at 1 p.m.

For further particulars please apply to:—
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M. TAKEMOTO, Manager.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
TO JAVA
via Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... 14th August

TO JAPAN
via Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and Yokohama
S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" ... 17th August

Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all ports in Netherlands India.
Passenger passage subject to conditions.
For further particulars please apply to:—
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M. TAKEMOTO, Manager.

MONEYLENDERS.

EX-JUDGE'S STORIES TO A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, a former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, and for several years a County Court judge, gave evidence on June 24 before the Joint Select Committee of the Lord and Commons which, under the presidency of Lord Darling, is considering the two bills relating to money-lenders.

Sir Emley Blackwell (Assistant Legal) Under-Secretary, Home Office, submitted a memorandum drawn up early in the year by the Home Office and Board of Trade, when it was thought the Government might introduce a bill. The memorandum stated that it was difficult to place a limit on the rate of interest, but that a document should be given to the borrower containing a disclosure of the rate of interest annually charged. He wished to point out that the Home Office had little knowledge of money-lending transactions. That department had nothing to do with county court and High Court work.

Lord Darling: Lending money is not a capital offence.
Sir E. Blackwell, proceeding, mentioned that the Inland Revenue kept the register of money-lenders. Regarding the sending of money-lenders' circulars through the post, it was already illegal to send them to minors. Post-office servants wished telegrams excluded from such a restriction, as county clerks might not be able to detect such telegrams.

Lord Darling: Just as they don't know what six to four bar one means. (Laughter.)

Sir E. Blackwell expressed the opinion that a prohibition of the sending of money-lenders' circulars could be enforced because many people resented receiving such circulars and would inform the police if they received them. At present money-lenders were automatically registered. He was against their being licensed, as that might convey the idea that there was some guarantee. The police could decide as to the unsuitability of a small money-lender who got drunk and assaulted his or her clients, but it was impossible for the police to form a sound judgment on the better class of money-lenders with a view to licensing them.

Lord Darling put to the witness the suggestion that the applicants should give proof of means and that a charter might be issued to a body with disciplinary powers.

Sir E. Blackwell thought that it was also open to the suggestion that it carried some sort of guarantee. Such a chartered body was not likely to command public confidence. He was merely judging by the rather hostile spirit to money-lenders that one saw. Section 4 of the Act of 1900 was a dead letter, because people would not come forward with the evidence that they were induced, or an attempt was made to induce them, to borrow money on the strength of false and fraudulent statements.

Answering Lord Raglan, Sir Emley said he thought that if he prohibited the sending of circulars they were bound to have a large increase of touting, which might be more pernicious. Personally he thought the nuisance of the receipt of money-lenders' circulars was rather exaggerated.

Lord Darling: A previous witness suggested that the objectionable thing about touts was that they dressed like peers of the realm. Do you see how that could be prevented? (Laughter.) There used to be summary laws, under which a merchant had to dress like a merchant, a soldier like a soldier, a barrister like a barrister, and a peer of the realm wore a coronet. What do you think could be done now? (Laughter.)

Sir Emley said he was afraid he could not make any suggestion.

FORMER JUDGE'S EXPERIENCES.
Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, a former

FORGER'S DEN.

WHAT A POLICE RAID REVEALED.

A CLEVER GANG.

London.

Forcing their way into a house by shattering the locks of the doors with revolver shots, Scotland Yard detectives raided a house at Earls Court.

There they discovered a forger's den, in which were three and a half tons of machinery, including a plant for the making of photographic plates.

One man was arrested. It is believed that the discovery explains the masses of spurious British and foreign notes which have recently been in circulation.

Picturesque figures, each contrasting in a marked way with the other, comprised the gang. A powerful hunchback, aged 53, a shifty-built, soft-spoken youngster, and a sulky, smart, man-about-town, an exceptional linguist, who recently adopted Oxford trousers, rented the rooms on the pretext of conducting a press photography studio. All three eluded the police.

The police consider the plant the largest and costliest ever found. It was worked under high-power arc lights behind carefully-shaded windows, enabling night-long manufacture without attracting attention.

The door was electrically locked and opened in response to a secret signal.

The raid followed the arrest of a man in Oxford Street, charged with false pretences. He was carrying papers revealing the whereabouts of the den.

Thousands of spurious bank notes, and money orders are believed to have been made there. They were the cleverest imitations.

Father: "Where is that young man of yours to-night? Isn't he coming?"
Daughter: "No; he telephoned that it was raining so hard he would not be over."
"Not much of a rain bean is he?"

A silver monogram, and I found it offered "her ladyship" a loan on most attractive terms with a pledge of the greatest secrecy." (Laughter.)

FICTITIOUS NAMES.
The bills now before Parliament, witness continued, sought to limit the amount of interest that might be charged, but he doubted the wisdom of the proposal. A short-term Statute of Limitations would be more effective; and he suggested a period of six months after which the debt should be a debt of honour. Probably a reasonable compromise would be arrived at in that event. (Laughter.) Money-lenders ought not to be allowed to trade in fictitious names. Many of them used Scottish names.

Lord Darling: Because the Scots are more generous in regard to money. (Laughter.)

In regard to money-lending in factories and workshops, Sir Mackenzie suggested that the practice should be dealt with on the same footing as street betting; the police should be authorised to arrest at sight.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Pownall, M.P., for East Leisham, told the Committee that since he introduced Money-lenders' Bills in the House of Commons in 1922 and 1924 he had had a great deal of correspondence showing that in many cases actual ruin had followed the receipt of seductively worded circulars.

Answering Lieut.-Colonel Wattle-Morgan, the witness said he wished money-lending carried on without the use of the post and misleading advertisements in the newspapers. The victims ought to have the right to know from whom they were borrowing.

The committee adjourned.

**SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
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ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL AND
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ENGINEERS**

**THE TANKO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LIMITED.**

DRY DOCK

Length 100 Feet
Length of Beam 24 Feet
Depth of Water 12 Feet
SHEEPWALK 24 ft. x 100 ft.

THREE SHIPWAYS

Capacity of Lifting Ships Up to 1,000 Tons
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Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	Leave Vancouver	Arrive Southampton
N/Asia Aug. 30	Sept. 7	N/France Sept. 16	Sept. 23
N/Canada Sept. 4	Sept. 31	N/Scotland Sept. 30	Oct. 7
N/Russia Sept. 17	Oct. 5	N/France Oct. 14	Oct. 21

(Choice of accommodation on these ATLANTIC steamers actually held for sale in offices at ports of call in the Orient.)

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DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES issued at all Canadian Pacific Offices—Payable Everywhere.

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HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 13	Aug. 14	N/Asia Aug. 15	Aug. 17
Aug. 20	Aug. 23	N/Canada Aug. 25	Aug. 28

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

Passenger Department Telephone C. 782
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REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.
(23 DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND 25 DAYS TO LOS ANGELES.)

U.S.S.B. "West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 18th August
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U.S.S.B. "West Cojoot" ... Due Hongkong 5th Sept.
Leaves Hongkong 7th Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

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Leaves Hongkong 28th August.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Cabins. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR FOCHOW ONLY.**AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)
Steamship. Leaving. Captains.

HAICHING ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull | WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near H.K. Ferry).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Fochow Anchorage) and Return by the same steamer by the "Haining," "Haining" and "Haining" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:—
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"SICILIA"	8,813	18th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & E'bay
"MAURONIA"	11,069	22nd Aug. at Noon	Marseilles and London
"KIDDERPORE"	8,834	28th Aug.	Miles, Oen Blanco, London & A'way
"JEYPORE"	8,818	2nd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"HARKUNDA"	10,827	8th Sept.	Marseilles and London
"KHYBER"	8,114	15th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,138	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUHAN"	8,896	10th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & E'bay
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,818	23rd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & E'bay
"KHYBER"	9,138	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp
"KARMALA"	10,963	14th Nov.	Marseilles and London
"SOUHAN"	9,144	21st Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KHYBER"	8,888	28th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	10,811	12th Dec.	Marseilles and London
"KHYBER"	9,006	26th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

"TAKIWA"	7,838	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKIWA"	10,007	18th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKIWA"	7,838	25th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKIWA"	7,838	2nd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"FANTAS"	8,856	2nd Sept.	Manila, San Francisco, Thursday Island
"ARAFURA"	8,800	7th Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,856	2nd Dec.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	5th Jan.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,800	2nd Feb.	do.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kure, Honolulu, Tawa, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the following:-
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"HARKUNDA"	10,827	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
"GABRIELLA"	8,837	31st Aug.	Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,138	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,838	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ARAFURA"	8,800	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUHAN"	8,896	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHYBER"	8,114	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,818	25th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,138	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,838	7th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ARAFURA"	8,800	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	13th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUHAN"	8,896	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHYBER"	8,114	22nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,818	25th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	28th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	31st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,138	3rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,838	6th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ARAFURA"	8,800	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUHAN"	8,896	18th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHYBER"	8,114	21st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,818	24th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,138	3rd Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	7,838	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ARAFURA"	8,800	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKIWA"	10,006	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUHAN"	8,896	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KHYBER"	8,114	21st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,818	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe

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LOCAL & GENERAL

The State of Vera Cruz is on the verge of "going dry" without the necessity of a prohibition law, due to the high taxes levied on saloons by the Government. Saloonkeepers are threatening to close their shops unless the Government lowers the tax.

Expulsion of druggists, who, in the sale of alcoholic liquors, connive at the evasion of the Eighteenth Amendment, is advocated by the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of America in a resolution adopted recently and just made public.

Says the "N.C.D.N."—A member of our staff has received the following:—"You might be so kind as to get the 'N.C.D.N.' to contradict the heartless rumour that a certain local Scotsman, faced with the duty of providing a friend with a birthday present, sent him a pair of homing pigeons."—It will be rather awkward if we have to acknowledge all birthday gifts. In any case, what is the joke, if any? Even a pair of pigeons make quite a good pie.

Samuel Goldwyn, independent motion picture producer, has announced his affiliation with United Artists. The group now includes Norma Talmadge, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, William S. Hart, Rudolph Valentino, Charles Chaplin, Samuel Goldwyn and Joseph M. Schenck, chairman of the board of directors. Constance Talmadge and Buster Keaton also will begin production under the United Artists banner as soon as their present contracts expire, Mr. Schenck said.

Citizens of Moscow will be obliged to tread a straight and narrow path, at least in the main streets of the city, according to a new municipal regulation which prescribes that, in the more frequented streets in the centre of the city, all pedestrians must keep to the right side. This order is the result of the increasingly crowded condition of the streets and the jostling and delay which result when two streams of walkers, going in opposite directions, encounter each other on the narrow sidewalks. It has also been decreed that people cross these more crowded thoroughfares only at intersections. Individuals who persistently disobey the new regulations are subjected to a fine.

Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad" holds the centre of attention in the Moscow motion-picture world at the present time. The Moscow audiences have been very responsive to this film, the scene of the flying horse exciting special enthusiasm. One motion-picture house has engaged an American Negro singer, Mrs. Corelli Arlie-Tietz, to sing Arabic songs in connection with the production. Mrs. Arlie-Tietz has lived in Russia for many years, and is the wife of a Russian musical professor. Apparently this house neglected to send out a sufficient number of complimentary seats for one disgruntled journalist published a long unfavourable review of the film, denying it any special merit and asserting that its success was due to advertising. At the same time this review rather naively emphasized the fact that journalists were not given free admission to the production.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. L. A. Tishie returned to the Colony yesterday.

Mr. Bicknell, director of the United States Rubber Co., is on a visit to Penang.

Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin formerly of Hongkong has returned to his post in the U. S. Court, Shanghai after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. H. C. Bathurst, Chief Assistant District Officer, Kinta, has been awarded a bonus of \$500 for passing Standard II. in Malay.


Mr. C. J. Ketchum, a special correspondent of the London "Daily Express" who has been sent on to the Far East to report on the present crisis, passed through Shanghai in the R.M.S. Empress of Australia on his way to Hongkong.

An engagement is announced between Mr. J. Johnston, Librarian, Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore, and Miss Agnes McLean Watson, second daughter of Mrs. J. Miller and the late Mr. J. Miller of South Gowan and Fairlie, Scotland.

An interesting thought that occurs to a Manila ship's reporter is what a glorious joy ride some few lucky fellows are getting because of these striking Chinamen?—Passengers booked from Shanghai, booked for Hongkong, sail right past there coming down, get a nice view in Manila, and back again—two voyages all for the price of one! One would expect the boats to be crowded with vacationing Shanghai-landers.

Lafayette F. Taylor, son of Mr. Carson Taylor, publisher of the "Manila Bulletin," leads a University College Orchestra on the President Jackson. He and his colleagues were hospitably entertained when the boat reached Manila last week. The last word in jazz and at home is soft, easy, and very fast. He said that only a small can wake the Orient. "We were woken after playing in Kobe, at the Oriental, for tea and dinner dances. The piano player sprained his wrist—that's a fact. At first we played as everyone does at home, softly, and nobody stirred. Then we made a lot of noise, and everybody went mad. They wouldn't let us stop. 'What are the very latest jazz bits at home?' was asked. 'Just a Little Drink,' 'Collegiate,' 'Aha,' and 'Indian Love Call.' That's from 'Rose Marie.' In Shanghai parties were given for us. We had a glorious time. I am looking forward to seeing Manila. I was only ten when I left here, but remember it very well."

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STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Thurs, 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
THIRUPATI Di. 201	LIENSHING	Thurs, 19th Aug. at 7 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via Kobe	KUTSANG	Sat., 16th Aug. at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via Kobe	HOSANG	Wed., 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	WAHANG	Wed., 16th Aug. at 8 p.m.

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MARBLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port. Saturday, 16th Aug. at 1 p.m.
KATORI MARU Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM. Monday, 21st September.
DAKAR MARU Monday, 21st September.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN, MARSEILLES & GASCONE. Sunday, 20th September.
TOBA MARU Sunday, 20th September.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port. Wednesday, 19th August.
TANCO MARU Wednesday, 23rd September.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA. Tuesday, 8th September.
MATERASHI MARU Tuesday, 8th September.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay. Monday, 31st August.
KAMAKURA MARU Monday, 31st August.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo. Friday, 14th August.
TOKUSHIMA MARU Friday, 14th August.
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon. Tuesday, 18th August.
RANGOON MARU Tuesday, 18th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA. Thursday, 20th August.
TANGO MARU Thursday, 20th August.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA. Monday, 24th August.
SUWA MARU Monday, 24th August.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA. Thursday, 27th August.
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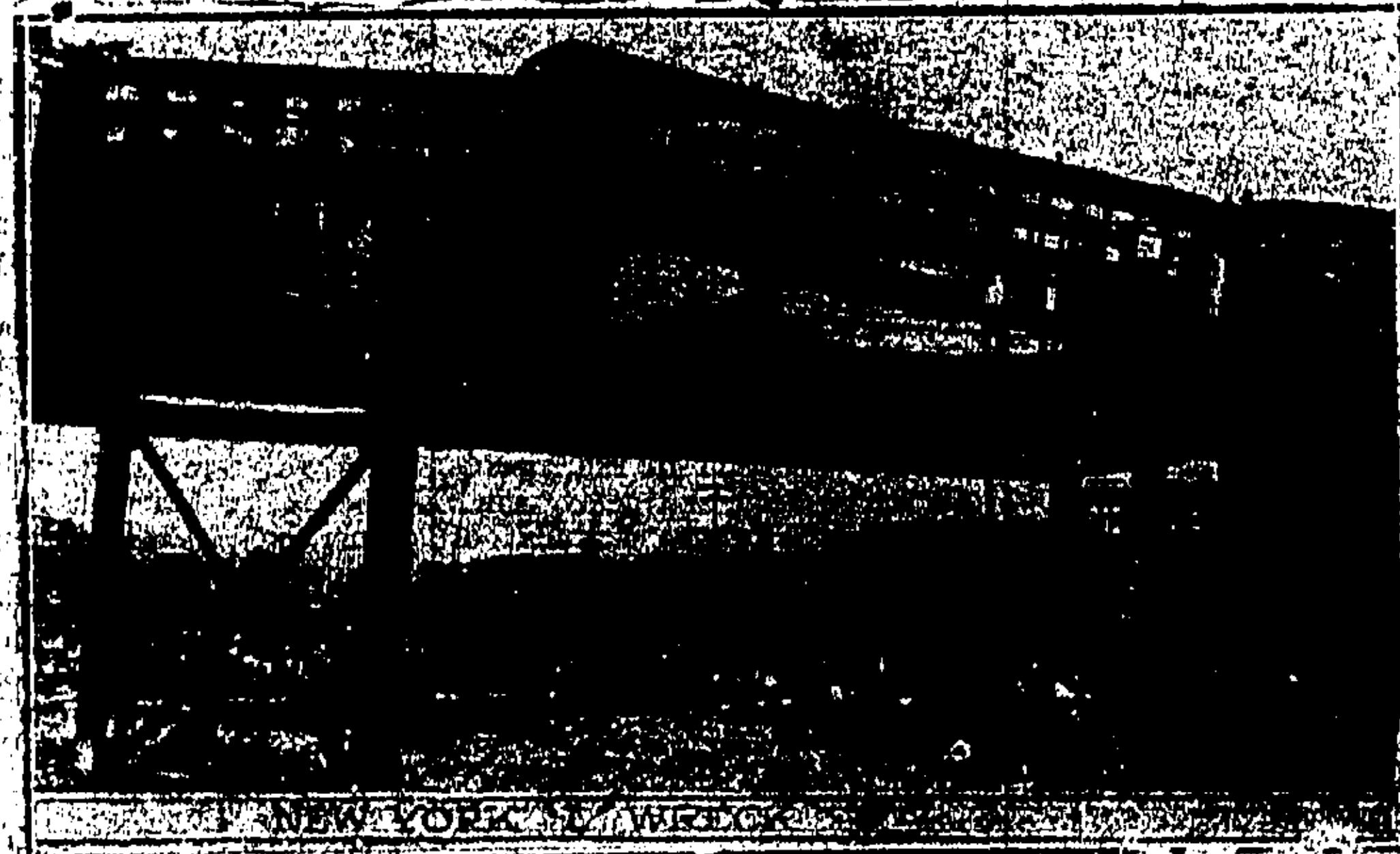
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NURSES IN RUM PROBE

The first court-martial of women in the history of the United States Navy resulted in the acquittal of Miss Ruth Anderson (left) and Miss Catherine Clancy (shown with their legal representatives) charged with bringing liquor into America aboard a naval transport.



NEW YORK IN WRECK

Three elevated cars were partially telescoped and 38 passengers were hurt when one train struck another in New York as the motorman on the second train stopped to pick his glove off the floor.



Wife of the death of Senator Robert La Follette, one of the most vigorous figures in American politics for a generation, was escorted by St. Washington, Mass. by his son, Robert E. La Follette, as she was conveyed to her home in Washington.

BRINGING UP FATHER

CASEY: I'LL GIVE YOU TEN DOLLARS IF YOU'LL HOLD THIS CAT FOR AN HOUR. I WANNA GIT HOME AN' DON'T WANT HIM TO FOLLOW ME. I'M TRYIN' TO LOSE HIM.

BRINGING THE CAT AN' HAND OVER THE TEN.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT CAT? HE'S ONLY BEEN HERE A FEW DAYS.

DOES YOU GOT ANY DOGS?

